Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in time for the morning mail. It is printed on the same fine white paper as the Daily, and contains all the reading matter of two days. It is admirably adapted for circulation in the country. It will be mailed to any subscribers at the low price of $2.50 a year in advance.
THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the reading matter of the Daily, excepting the latest local news by Telegraph and Mail. Its Literary, Agricultural, Mercantile, and Market News, are made, and combined from an extensive list of exchanges, and therefore stands at the head of the New York Weekly Tribune. It is published every Friday in time for the morning mail. Price $2.00 a year in advance, $2.50 if not paid in advance.
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DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

WEDNESDAY MORNING .. MAY 30, 1855.

THE JUDGE RESIGNS.

The chief interest felt in the issue of the approaching election, seems to centre in the decision of the people upon the question of prohibition. The feeling upon this subject throughout the State is deep and widely spread, and there is scarcely a county but that the vote polled will be a very heavy one. The State should give thirty thousand majority for the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The general understanding throughout the Judicial District appears to be that no opposition will be made to the election of Gurdon Hubbard, Esq., to the office of Circuit Judge in the place of Judge Skinner who declines a re-election. The election of Mr. Hubbard is to be evidently accordance with the wish of the people of the district, and the appropriateness and justice of the choice is beyond any question.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION; SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN PRINCIPLES.

While we deeply and sincerely regret the late defeat of the Know-Nothing party in Virginia, are the triumph which the administration party have obtained over the opposition is complete, we still are not without hope that much good may result from what at first blush bears the appearance of a deplorable calamity. It is not only in a religious sense that Virginia are now in the shadow of the Papacy. The supporters of all political creeds forsake them with illustrations of similar circumstances in the political world.

It is evident enough that the defeat of the Anti-Know-Nothing party in Virginia, is to be attributed to the fact that the individual there recorded it, as being anti-slavery in its tendencies. The strongest argument used by Mr. Wise and his colleagues in the canvass, was against the appointment of their ability toward the peculiar institutions. Believless as such a charge may appear to those more conversant with the true tendencies of Mr. Gardner's Know-Nothingism, it is indigenously as it was denied by the Virginia K. N.'s, there can be no question but that it produced a powerful effect among the people of the old Dominion, and we are prohibited to attribute to some influentially, if such a thing be possible, even the ignorance of Louisiana or Massachusetts. Nothing more was necessary to convince the party in their case than to read to them the resolutions of the Massachusetts Americans, and to tell that up as the true constitution of the American party. This is enough, fully enough, to arouse the spirit of the people which have ever been rallied up for Wise. It is admitted, by almost every one, who has kept careful watch of the progress of the Virginia campaign, that had the Democratic party chosen three months ago the result would have been the success of the Know-Nothing party, but that it has been loosing strength constantly since then, in consequence of the alleged tendencies of Northern Know-Nothingism toward a combination with the anti-slavery party.

Let us look at this a moment. The people of Virginia evidently regard slavery as the permanent question at this time. The principles of the American party is avowedly founded, weight nothing in their estimation in comparison with the peculiar institution. The decision that American principles are to be sustained independent when compared with the principle that white men shall rule negroes, and that Virginia is the best place in the Union for raising human stock for southern markets. The conclusion is inevitable that they can detect the slightest thing of anti-slavery sentiment in any party, they denounce it at once, and turn to the ranks of the opposition. There is nothing in American principles that they care a straw for, if it militates not against slavery. In other principles are to them something trim and fiddling trifles. Let the American party cherish slavery, and they will cherish the American party. Let it lose but the thousandth part of an inch toward Freedom, and they will battle it to the death.

As with Virginia so with all the South. The feeling we have described as ruling the people of the old Dominion controls the popular mind all through the three-bedding states. There is one question only which they will ask in deciding whether to vote for the American party or for candidates. Is the American party true to slavery? If so we will support it—if not adieu with it! and this question must embrace the party as a national one—it must include in our platform the principles and pledge by its candidates in the south in our national assemblies.

We call the other day, upon that surviving the establishment of the defeat of the Know Nothing party in Virginia, that the result of that election was a death blow to the American party throughout the South. We have seen no cause since that to alter that opinion. We have every reason to believe that it was correct. The Know Nothings of the North are not pro-slavery men. You cannot make them pro-slavery men. Taken in almost every instance from the ranks of the Democratic and Anti-Nebraska parties of last fall, they cling to the Anti-Slavery principles which gave them strength then and without which they are nothing. There may be a few of the party who are willing to trail in the dust and who would sell their birthright for a mess of southern pottage. There may be members who have taken the oblest degree of the order, who are willing to sacrifice their principles to secure a few commons justice to the demand of the Union-Saver. But the rank and file, the bone and sinew, the great mass of the party are not of these and the history of the party proves it. It was on the anti-slavery principle that it sprung into existence in the free states north of Mason & Dixon's line. They are tried to Freedom and that is much more to the purpose. The South knows it—they feel it. The bold record which the Know Nothings of New England has shown to them the fallacy of any attempt to form an American party upon any other basis than that of opposition to Slavery, is followed by shuffle upon shuffle in every southern state.

Let us come nearer home. Heretofore the National Know Nothings of the North have cherished the hope that they could succeed in securing a national party on the principles of the American party, ignoring slavery entirely, and saying as much about it as they were not in existence. This is the cherished hope which has sustained them their Southern brethren will not follow the question to be ignored. They are not satisfied any longer with merely being "let alone." They are not content with saying that they are "conservative on the question. They demand that a party to which they give their support shall be active in the defence and support of slavery. However much northern politicians may shrink and hesitate at the position, the South will neither be deceived by a party in the north, nor will one of the Northern States be carried for the Union by any party which does not openly and unequivocally avow itself in favor of the institution. It is absolutely necessary to the existence of a party in the South, to demand of it entire fealty. All that is left to the party in the North. Unless a Gladstone like that of South's has either open it, in connexion with the South, or else it must see its followers desert it and the most consistent "dare" be left a handful to the fault of the North.

Destitution in Guthrie.

Guthrie, May 23, '55.

Sir Thurber—A meeting of the friends of Providence was held lately village on Saturday evening for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the destitute in the Territory.

The John Pregnon was called to the chair and Timothy Guthrie appointed secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and the secretary read the following letter, which was received very lately from Rev. A. Lyman followed with a very appropriate address, when B. Connell, Esq., one of our leading citizens, took the stand, and addressed a very few words, when a copy of the following resolutions were published:

Dr. J. L. Barker was then called for, but declined making a speech, as he thought Mr. Connell had done the subject ample justice. On motion of the Doctor, a vote was taken with the result.

In favor of Prohibition, 1004; Against, 12.

Yours, truly, A Reporter.

A lady who had been cheated out of her money, on going to the bank of her mother's room to get her gold purse, found a purse containing a dollar, in which she found a note, addressed to herself, which read as follows: "Dear daughter, with my compliments, I send you a dollar to buy you some candy with. Don't spend it all at once, but buy a little at a time, and it will last you a long time. Your affectionate mother."

"Old Mr. Wood has boiling mad," said a friend of ours the other day. "I met him yesterday, and he was so angry he bite me." "I'm sorry for that," was the reply; "I don't care for that old man's bite; I should like to see Colonel Calhoun, and the Sheriff took me for him."

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Mormonism and Mormon polity are problems not yet solved; and the solution is not yet apparent. The rise, rapid growth and extraordinary history of the Latter Day Saints are peculiar and the fields of the world in the maxim that error left to the combat alone with truth, will surely get worsted in the encounter; and they have given a severe blow to what Americans cherish so fondly as any thing else—a belief in the capacity of the race for enlightened and virtuous self government. But the contest with Mormonism has yet barely commenced; and those who have witnessed the unfavorable conclusion from its history, will be patient until they see its finale, when their judgment may be reversed, and the correctness of world-wide apothegms be amply vindicated.

The history of gross errors in religious belief, under the influence of active fanaticism, is strangely mixed up with the abominations of beastly lust, and the undue preventation of the sacredest sense. From the days of the orgies connected with the mysteries of Grecian Mythology, down to the explosion of Millerism, this has been true, and is now as inexplicable as when first observed. Misdirected and radically wrong religious fervor, and living concupiscence are natural adjuncts, and travel hand in hand. Mormonism has not escaped contact with the vices which belong to all sects, communities of knavery and zeal. As it is a delusion too gross for serious refutation, so are its abominations too atrocious and revolting for bear repetition outside of the nasty pastures in which it always are nursed. As long as the Mormon leaders confined themselves to the humbuggery of "golden plates," translated by the Prophet Joseph; to the adversary of the claims of that Prophet to be considered a divine messenger; to the building of cities and temples, and to the subduing of the earth, they were, if not harmless, not wholly vile. Since, however, they have added to it a non-licentious code of their own, and to the obligation to defy the laws of God and man—to overleap the barriers that Nature put up, and the experience and moral sense of the world have strengthened—they have become dirtily enfeebled their once public virtues and commercial prosperity; since they have grafted upon the creed of their head and feeder, who was himself a compound of cunning and knavery, the practice of polygamy—a practice other than that of Mahomedanism in its vilest form; and since they have avowed their determination to maintain it in defiance of any law or any force, their existence is incompatible with civilization.

It is a matter of congratulation that no considerable fraction of the Mormon host, in America, whatever other absurdities our country may be guilty of, they are free from this. The recruits—the laborers who have done and are still doing the work of the leaders—come from across the water. They are found among the miners of Cornwall and Germany, and among the small artisans of all Europe—men who have spent their lives in poverty and want, whose idea of religion is bounded by the heartlessness of an established church, and to whom the prospect of a home of their own is the height of human ambition. Such are the world and loving only themselves; receiving yearly an army of devotees, who come filled with the zeal of converts—an nation which itself, with sharper individualism than any other civilized people, Mormonism is, as we before said, a problem unsolved. How far a government, which, like our's, permits chattel slavery like that of Arkansas and Louisiana, that legalizes the sale of children to the service of a task-master, and women to the bitter life of Lyvalentary prostitution, that declares that three millions and a half of human beings have only the rights of a brute, and they dependent upon the will of a master,—how far such a government may interfere to abate polygamy, and slavery in Utah, is a point not clear enough to tell. The time probably is approaching, when for the honor of the nation and self-preservation from the leprosy of the iniquitous institution, the general government will be forced to compass justice to the demand of the Union-Savers. But the rock and file, the bone and sinew, the great mass of the party are not of these and the history of the party proves it. It was on the anti-slavery principle that it sprung into existence in the free states north of Mason & Dixon's line. They are tried to Freedom and that is much more to the purpose. The South knows it—they feel it. The bold record which the Know Nothings of New England has shown to them the fallacy of any attempt to form an American party upon any other basis than that of opposition to Slavery, is followed by shuffle upon shuffle in every southern state.

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DEATH OF DORRANCE.

The following dispatch from Ann Arbor, was received by a gentleman connected with this office. Its authenticity is undoubted. The person referred to is the author of the "Thrilling story of J. Sterling Mortimer being that individual being a fabrication. The melancholy news of the sudden death of this young man will be received with sorrow all over the Union. His admirable letters have won for him a widespread reputation:

Ann Arbor, May 21.

Mortimer Neal Thomas—E. K. Philadelphia: Dorrance, P. B., who was here writing a book for immediate publication, was this morning accidentally killed by a friend while shooting at a mark.

Jas. R. Cole.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Until within a very few days past, the prospect for an unusually large and good crop of wheat at the approaching harvest was quite encouraging. A correspondent from all portions of the Middle and Western States represented the amount of land in wheat to be much larger than ever before, and the appearance of the crop to be extremely favorable. But it now appears as if the accidents of a plentiful harvest is doomed to a serious depression, at least in some portions of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and this State. It is true that there is yet strong hope spread and confidence in many of the sections of the West, and most probably the fears of a short crop entertained by some of our cotemporaries, are exaggerated. We proceed to give the latest and most reliable information we have from those quarters where a failure is anticipated:

The Editor of the Erie, (Pa.,) *Constitution*, has been making a visit to the country along and in the vicinity of the Western Reserve, and he finds his previous statements confirmed as to the poor prospect of the growing wheat crop. Not one field in ten, between Erie and Girard, on a line six or eight miles in width from the lake, will produce a fair average crop, and on the remaining nine-tenths there will not be more than half a crop. And through this very portion of the country wheat has, in years heretofore, been almost a certain crop, with a failure being a rare exception. Farther West and South, the crop promises better, and in some districts looks much better than usual. The failure along the Lake is traceable, principally, to the severe cold weather of last winter.

The *Alton Courier* of Monday, says:

On Saturday a very heavy rain fell in this city and vicinity. A few days before, we had occasion to meet kinds of vegetation, but heavy rains have been so frequent of late, that most apprehension is felt that the wheat crop will be injured in consequence. Wheat has now, in many fields, reached its height, and is slowly headed, and too much rain at this juncture is liable to break it down and cause it to rust. The crops stand well in most parts of this region; but good judges express the opinion, that the yield per acre will not equal that of last year, and that the quality will not be as good generally. The reason for this opinion is, that in many fields it is not even, and it does not stand as well as a whole; fields that were sown late, have not done well. In the bottom land places, is trimming the leaves which, if it does not check the growth of the wheat, is a tendency to lore the quality of the wheat.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Gazette* has a sad story. It says:

We are grieved to learn that within a few days past, the fly has been making sad havoc with many of the wheat fields in this vicinity. Many of the fields which promised so fair a few weeks ago are now blighted and barren with only a scattering stalk here and there to be seen. Indeed, we are almost astounded to say, are better acquainted with the geography, statistics, and resources of this county, than we are with those of Michigan. Within the last month, several English gentlemen of the highest respectability, have visited this city and the western country, for the purpose of purchasing farms, and the amount of capital was invested. We find, on inquiry, that these men have been induced to visit this country by the representations of agents, who have been interested in England, having near thirty millions of dollars in our Western States. These agents, we learn, have been busily looking through the mineral regions of Ohio, (they having been in the Wisconsin Territory,) selling lands in the Counties of Vinton and Athens. We learn that they did great misfortune. In the evidence of the fact that they have been deceived in the resources of that region, and the probable future success of the railway passing through it.

The more our country is seen by intelligent foreigners, the more they admire it. Many men who have recklessly disregarded the rights of property in others, and diminished the value of their own, by their extravagance, have had the very reason to dread the expansion of their possessions as an unenviable task for their resources and property.

The Roman Catholic.—The St. Rev. Dr. Carr remarks that an American clergyman requested to kiss part of a Roman Catholic, the Pope's foot, and he replied that he would not kiss the foot of God; for instance, the monarch of Russia, or of the Emperor of France, or of any one of the crowned despots that have ever been allowed to Chicago.

RUSS'S

IMPROVED AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

PARTICULARLY recommended to all persons desirous of testing the purest article of Fifty Episcopal clergymen who were assembled at the recent consecration of St. Thomas's Church, New Haven, one was a liberal descendant of the first Puritan minister of New Haven, and another was a lineal descendant of one of the leading elders. It is also a fact of some interest, that a descendant of Oliver Cromwell is now a clergyman of the Church of England in Canada, and another is a clergyman and descendant of Martin Luther was, a few years ago, required boat into the Romish communion.

As antiquarian in Boston has in his possession an interesting relic of Thomas Hollis, the founder of the Hollis Professorship of Divinity in Harvard College. It is a volume printed in London in 1649, containing the Treatise on the Person of Christ, by Rev. John Owen, D. D., and which, according to the autograph and entry at the head of the title page, came into Mr. Hollis' possession in 1700; and during that and the twenty six succeeding years, as appears from his notes at the close of the book, was read through by him once no less than six times.

Bishop Potter has addressed a letter to the clergy of the *Church Journal*, containing the startling facts made by that paper on the Trinity Church corporation. The bishop expresses the opinion that no one can read the resolutions adopted by the State senate in relation to that church, without a strong feeling of regret and disapprobation, and says that every attempt to tamper with or invade sacred property, must always be met by a decided and unequivocal opposition. The bishop declares that the common mind of the country that any property in question, however expended, can be diverted from the proper appropriations of civil or religious.

The Cincinnati Presbytery, at its late session, passed a resolution that the General Assembly of 1855 be requested, either by the clear, acknowledged principles of the Constitution, or by such acts as previous Assemblies, or in some other way to bear such decisive testimony against the holding of slaves as will fully relieve the fair reputation of the Presbyterian church. And that the General Assembly be requested to call the special attention of the churches in which slaves are held, to the only exceptional cases in which, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the relation of legal ownership can ever be sustained, consistently with the principles of the Gospel, or with the declared views of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Hall, in his medical journal, asserts that one great cause of dyspepsia in ministers is eating too soon after preaching. For two or three hours after preaching all the blood has been acting so strongly towards the brain, and it cannot be suddenly turned towards the stomach; but the mental effort has occasioned a feeling of faintness or debility about the stomach, and ignoring appetite; and if food is taken at such a surprise, there is not the nervous energy there requisite to aid in digestion, for the brain will be reacting over the stomach.

A recent number of the *Church Review* denounces the "Social Evil" as the head of Democracy and Wicked Prostitution," those Episcopalians in the Church who support it, and the vast sums and vast resources in devising changes of raiment for the altar, decorating it as a child its doll, writing books and pamphlets about its sizes and candlesticks, communion vessels, the etc. painted windows, and all other matters which are not the essential connection of these articles with the religion of the Gospel, we do not know whether we ought to smile or sit and cry over them.

Ministers turn queer sometimes, and Mr. Horace Bushnell has lately said that denominations other principles would be as good as ours. Here is an example: A California miner died, and having been a very wicked man, his companions to give him a regular funeral. A digger in the vicinity, who, report said, had once been a powerful preacher in the United States, was called upon to officiate. After 'drinks all round," the party proceeded to the burying ground. In the course of the officiating minister commenced with an extempore prayer, during which he walked around the grave. "Now, my friends," said he, when the prayer was ended, "we are about to commit the body of our departed brother to the earth that had been thrown up from the grave, and I hope that every one present will remember that we are all mortal." The solemnity was immediately apparent in the kneeling crowd. Upon this the preacher stopped and blandly inquired, "Gentlemen, what's that?" Silence reigned, and "and the richest kind of digging—the contents of the railway passing through it." The next minute was taken from his grave and buried elsewhere, while the funeral party, with the parson at their head, left to look for a more congenial spot to finish their spree.

DAGUERREOTYPES ON PAPER, OR PHOTOGRAPHING.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago and vicinity, that the undersigned is now prepared to execute, in the PHOTOGRAPHIC manner, Portraits on Paper. The first branch of Daguerreotyping, which has been brought to such perfection in the eastern and southern cities, is entirely new to the people of the west, and the undersigned has spared no pains in procuring the necessary apparatus, and in perfecting himself in the art. Specimens of PHOTOGRAPHIC DRAWING will also be exhibited at the Gallery, No. 141 Lake street, up stairs, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

CHARLES A. JAMES.

ERECTION'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual election for Directors of the Chicago Mutual Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM THOMPSON & CO.

Secretary.

Chicago, May 29, 1855.

Oil Vitriol,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

J. C. HAINES & CO., 103 Lake st.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, on Lake street, between Dearborn and State streets, until Saturday, June 2d, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing and laying down in the trench, ready for use, the following pipes, viz:

About 1,000 feet 16 inches interior diameter, not to exceed 1 inch in thickness.

About 1,000 feet 12 inches interior diameter, not to exceed 1 inch in thickness.

About 1,000 feet 10 inches interior diameter, not to exceed 1 inch in thickness.

About 1,000 feet 8 inches interior diameter, not to exceed 1 inch in thickness.

About 1,000 feet 6 inches interior diameter, not to exceed 1 inch in thickness.

All of these pipes of 16 inches interior diameter, to be cast in pits, and all of the others to be cast horizontally.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of $5,000, conditioned that the party making the proposal will enter into contract with the Board of Water Commissioners, and execute the same with sufficient sureties, within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal.

Proposals must state the price per ton for the pipes, delivered at the Water Works, at Chicago, and at which point of the line they will be delivered.

The pipes must be cast and delivered at the Water Works, at Chicago, and at such point of the line as may be designated by the Board of Water Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Proposals for the whole or any part will be made monthly, after the pipes have been completed, proved and certified to by the Engineer.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals that may be deemed unsatisfactory.

By order of the Board.

DEXTER TO YER, Secretary.

Chicago, May 29, 1855.

1000 Boxes Palm Soap,

manufactured for, and for sale by

WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & CO.

India Rubber Goods

of all kinds, manufactured and for sale by the

INDIA RUBBER COMPANY,

No. 10 South Water street.

Wholesale Warehouse for Chicago and the West.

REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE right of manufacturing and selling the celebrated Combined Reaper and Mower, known as the "Ohio Mower," and now manufacturing the same to supply the trade, would call the attention of dealers and farmers to the fact that they will be able to furnish the machine a superior article, at as low prices as any other machine in the market. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call at the manufactory, corner of Lake and Canal streets, where they will be sold, for $150 at the factory, or $160 delivered in Chicago.

D. R. COOKE & CO., 126 Lake st.

J. H. MANNY'S COMBINED

Reaping & Mowing MACHINES,

Manufactured by MANNY & CO., OCKFORD.

F. M. CHAPMAN, Agent,

Corner Water st. Chicago, Ill.

OVER 1,000 SOLD IN 1854.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for a Trunk which was stolen from the subscriber's wagon, last night, on Lake street. The trunk had a letter in the side pocket, addressed to Mrs. Wm. Wilcox, Chicago.

GUIPURE, BOSSITON, MALTESE, VALLENCIENNES, REAL POINT AND REAL LACES.

A large assortment of the above goods, in every variety and quality of goods adapted to the fishing Trade.

2,000 PCS BONNET RIBBONS.

300 Cartons, Taffeta, Satin and Gig Ribbons, large Size or Bonnet Ribbons, large Size Gauze Grape, Silk, Satin and Cashmere Shawls.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

4,000 DOZ. of these Goods, of every Description and Style.

RUCHINGS, LACES AND WHITE GOODS.

Particular attention is given to the importing of goods in this department, and every variety and quality of goods adapted to the fishing Trade.

2,000 PCS Bonnet Ribbons.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & OR MAN FANCY DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

100 Cases Linens, for Linen Drapery and other Dress Goods; large assortment of Velvets, Gimps, Laces, Worsted, and Cotton Trimmings.

DOMESTICS, CLOTHS & STAPLE GOODS.

A large assortment in this department constantly in store.

PARSON'S BUCK MITTENS AND GLOVES.

We are Agents for the goods of this department, and offer them at Manufacturer's prices. 1y13

WESTERN RAIL ROAD ASSOCIATION

FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF

LOST BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT,

No. 88 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

W. VAN OLINDA, General Agent.

Will receive and forward to all points in the United States and Canada.

The agents are authorized to receive Bonds upon. 1y13

PAPER HANGINGS.

Faxon & Crosby,

82 - RANDOLPH ST. - 82

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

French English and American

PAPER HANGINGS,

MOULDINGS, VIEWS, AND DECORATIONS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HOWELL & BROTHERS' PREMIUM WALL PAPERS.

A Large Assortment of

Gilt, Landscape, and all Styles, WINDOW SHADES,

Not commonly on hand. Also,

CURTAIN FIXTURES of Every Description.

COMPETENT WORKMEN

Employed to put up Paper Hangings.

FOR SALT ST. MARIE,

TOUCHING AT ALL PORTS.

The Splendid Steamboat SUPERIOR, Capt. Shaw, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Friday, May 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

L. T. SPENCER & CO.

THEODOLITES—

Manufactured by Young & Sons, Philadelphia, for sale by

WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & CO.

INDIA TWILL,

Manufactured by Young & Sons, Philadelphia, for sale by

WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & CO.

CHRISTMAS STAR CANDLES—100

Boxes just received, for sale by

WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & CO. 103 Lake street.

GREEN APPLES—

Came last evening from the steamer Sultana, and are for sale at the Lake street Depot.

HOUGH & ADAMS.

FOR SALE A SUBSTANTIAL

Two story Frame House, situated on Lake street, between Wells and Franklin streets. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

WILLIAM H. BROWNE,

Agent, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS

Can be loaned on Chicago City property, in sums to suit purchasers, for a term of years, at 10 per cent interest. Apply to

WILLIAM H. BROWNE,

Agent, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

TO LET AND POSSESSION GIVEN

IMMEDIATELY.

The Store and Basement on the corner of Lake and Wells streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Hoyt & Co. Also, the Store and Basement on the corner of Lake and Franklin streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Hoyt & Co. Also, the Store and Basement on the corner of Lake and Franklin streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Hoyt & Co.

Apply to

WILLIAM H. BROWNE,

Agent, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS

Are a great and sure remedy for all diseases of the liver, or which a disordered liver is the cause or occasion, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dizziness of the Head, Sick Headache, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels.

For sale by

P. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 107 Lake st.,

Sole Agents for Chicago and the West.

PARTNER WANTED.

A practical and energetic Business Man, with cash capital of $5,000, who will assist in the business of the office, and who can devote his undivided attention to the business, can hear of a partner who will fill the above requirements, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, at Chicago, Ill., stating the amount of capital he can command, and the time when he can enter upon the business.

DANIEL P. DAVENPORT.

Chicago, May 29, 1855.

DRY LUMBER.

A large assortment of Dry Lumber constantly on hand and for sale by

ARNOLD & BROWN,

Lumber Yard, corner Lake and North Branch.

WATER COOLERS,

they are noiseless, for sale by

GOSS & HOLT.

SMOKED TONGUES,

Just received and for sale by

GOSS & HOLT.

PICKLES IN VINEGAR—

In 10 gallon kegs, for sale by

GOSS & HOLT,

11 Dearborn and 40 North Water street.

TABLE SALT,

In 2 bushel bags, for sale by

GOSS & HOLT.

FLOUR—

In bbls. No. 1, 2, and 3, for sale by

GOSS & HOLT,

79 Dearborn and 40 North Water street.

STREET TAX NOTICE IS DELINQUENTS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }

Chicago, May 29, 1855. }

Notice is hereby given, that the following list of delinquent taxes for the year 1855, for the opening and grading of streets, as assessed by the City Treasurer, in accordance with the ordinance passed March 5th, 1855, will be collected by me, at my office, on Lake street, between Dearborn and State streets, on and after the 1st day of June, 1855, and if not paid on or before the 1st day of July, 1855, will be collected by distress and sale of the property upon which the assessment is made, according to the ordinance aforesaid.

[Here follows a long table of delinquent taxes, with columns for Names, Block, Lot, Amount, and Description.]

MARRIED,

On the 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Porter, LEWIS C. TIT, Esq., of Chicago, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Ellis Gaylord, of Naperville, Du Page county.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE ARRIVALS

—OF—

NEW GOODS,

—AT—

142 LAKE STREET. - 142

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Are now offering to the trade one of the

Greatest Bargains

Ever Offered in Chicago.

5 Cases Plain and Striped MUSLIN,

At 5c. 6c. 7c. 8c. PER YARD.

PARASOLS—

50 per cent less than the many goods have been selling for.

BONNET RIBBONS—

A large assortment of the above goods have been selling at about half the usual prices.

MANTILLAS—

Black and Brocade Silk Mantillas, Black and Brocade Satin Mantillas, Black and Brocade Cloth Mantillas, and Black and Fancy Cloth Mantillas, and the only assortment.

DE LAINES—

Selling by the Dress Pattern, at Package Prices.

LAWNS—

At less than the usual cost to us.

LAWN ROBES—

In Good Variety.

FLOUNCED BEREGE ROBES—

The most in the market.

TRIMMING GOODS—

Of Every Description.

GUIPURE LACES—

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

HOUSEKEEPING & HEAVY GOODS.

Of every description and quality, and we are offering them at prices that cannot be equalled by any house in the trade.

Don't forget the number, 142 Lake street.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

A sailkeeper who is fond of diving to the bottom of things, thinks that when a young lady is offended with a kiss, the only remedy is to kiss her another, according to the theory, smith-finds her contented.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL,

for the year 1855, is now ready. Price $2 per year. Sold by all News Agents in the United States.

Agents wishing to supply themselves with the above publication, can be supplied at the office of publication, No. 22 Winter street, Boston.

GOODS SOLD AT NET PRICES.

R. D. JONES & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

—OF—

Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS,

86 - LAKE ST. - 86

DISTINCT CLASSIFICATION OF STOCK,

Consisting of

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,

Each Department being a separate and distinct organization.

DEPARTMENT 1st.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,

Of which we have now in store 1000 Cases of every quality and Price.

DEPARTMENT 2d.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock ever offered to the market.

DEPARTMENT 3RD.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

DEPARTMENT 4TH.

RUCHINGS, LACES AND WHITE GOODS.

Particular attention is given to the importing of goods in this department, and every variety and quality of goods adapted to the fishing Trade.

DEPARTMENT 5TH.

2,000 PCS BONNET RIBBONS.

300 Cartons, Taffeta, Satin and Gig Ribbons, large Size or Bonnet Ribbons, large Size Gauze Grape, Silk, Satin and Cashmere Shawls.

DEPARTMENT 6TH.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & OR MAN FANCY DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

100 Cases Linens, for Linen Drapery and other Dress Goods; large assortment of Velvets, Gimps, Laces, Worsted, and Cotton Trimmings.

DEPARTMENT 7TH.

DOMESTICS, CLOTHS & STAPLE GOODS.

A large assortment in this department constantly in store.

DEPARTMENT 8TH.

PARSON'S BUCK MITTENS AND GLOVES.

We are Agents for the goods of this department, and offer them at Manufacturer's prices. 1y13

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A Large Assortment of

Gilt, Landscape, and all Styles, WINDOW SHADES,

Not commonly on hand. Also,

CURTAIN FIXTURES of Every Description.

COMPETENT WORKMEN

Employed to put up Paper Hangings.

GAS AND STEAM Fitting, Plumbing, &c.

169 - RANDOLPH STREET. - 169

CHICAGO.

M'FARLANE & HUTCHESON

Take leave to inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that they have

Completed their Extensive Premises, No. 169 Randolph street, and are now prepared to execute all orders in the above line of business, with promptness and despatch.

Supplying Hotels, Public Institutions, CHURCHES, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, &c.

WITH GAS AND WATER FITTINGS AND HEATING APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Will be found at their Premises, No. 169 Randolph street, in connexion with their Extensive Manufactory of New York, Philadelphia, &c.

Their Stock of Goods is Complete, and they are now prepared to offer to the trade the most favorable inducements, and guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Chicago, May 1, 1855. 1y18

HOUSE-KEEPERS,

LOOK AT THIS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES,

MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADERS.

BRITANNIA AND SILVER PLATED WARE,

HARDWARE, KITCHEN FURNITURE,

TABLE CUTLERY, BRASS AND IRON WARE.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

If you would save thirtyfold money, do not fail to make your purchases at

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPOT.

—AT THE—

LAKE STREET. 317

Where you will find the Greatest Variety,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

S. BURTON.

SURGICAL AND MEDICA STUTE.

DR. J. M. OVERHOLTS.

HAVING for several years daily visited the New York Hospitals, and enjoyed the instruction of the most eminent Surgeons and Physicians, and having had a long and extensive practice with every part of modern surgery, and how to perform the various operations, he has now established himself in this city, and will attend to all diseases requiring surgical or medical treatment, and will perform all operations in the most skilful manner. The following are a few of the diseases which he will treat: Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Prostate Gland, Testicles, Penis, Rectum, Skin, Bones, Joints, Muscles, Nerves, Brain, Spine, Female Complaints, Tumors, Ulcers, Fistula, Piles, Hernia, Stricture, Impotency, Sterility, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Nervousness, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Deformities, Rupture, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Hydrocephalus, Scrofula, Rickets, Hip Disease, Spinal Affections, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Worms, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Mumps, Chicken Pox, Small Pox, Vaccination, Int

LANDS AND LOTS,

SALES BY AUCTION

A. H. MATTIN & CO.,
PRACTICAL WORKERS
IN
GOLD AND SILVER
DEALERS IN
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
AND
SNUFF,
WORKS, HARKET STREET.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

REMOVED TO
No. 238 STATE STREET,

CARL F. W. JUNGE,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

OLD DR. COOKE.

HARDWARE
AND
TOOL STORE.
W. P. Dominick & Co.

CUTLERY,
MATHEMATICAL AND
CIVIL ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS,
GUNS & PISTOLS,
AND
SPORTSMENS' WARE.
174 LAKE ST.

BILLIARD TABLES.

BEADS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STEAM ENGINES.

REFRIGERATORS.
HAVE YOU GOT ONE?
I HAVE ON HAND,
A GOOD SUPPLY,
MY OWN MANUFACTURE,
Made expressly for the Chicago Retail Trade,
Warranted superior to any in use.

BROWN & BILLIARD,
NEW UPHOLSTERY,

CITY AUCTION ROOMS

GRUBB & WILLMARTH,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & WHOLESALE
MERCHANTS,

DANCING ACADEMY.

WANTS.

TO RENT OR LEASE

HOUSE FURNISHING
DEPOT.

CHANCELLOR L. JONES,

REAL ESTATE DEPOT AND SOLD.

THE GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO THE ONLY

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

BUFFALO PURE WHITE LEAD, in 25
and 50 lb. kegs, for sale by
A. L. SWIFT & CO., 18 Wells st.

REMOVED TO
No. 238 STATE STREET,

A complete and well assorted Stock of
TRIMMINGS,
FANCY GOODS,
SEWING MACHINES, &c.,
AT
CARL F. W. JUNGE,
238 STATE STREET.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

OLD DR. COOKE.

CITY AUCTION ROOMS

DANCING ACADEMY.

TO RENT OR LEASE

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AND
SPORTSMENS' WARE.
174 LAKE ST.

BILLIARD TABLES.

BEADS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STEAM ENGINES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN ATHENEUM.
Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

BACKUS' MINSTRELS.

GRAND FINALE
BLOOMER SERENADE!

DAILY TRIBUNE.
CITY OF CHICAGO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A LARGE DRAFT HOGWARD.

It is to be regretted that the books of all the Railroads entering this city are not kept in such a manner as to enable the reporters of the commercial paper to obtain from them daily statements of the amount of grain brought to this market by them. Under the existing state of things the receipt of the Galena Railroad and those of the Canal, are the only ones which we are enabled daily to publish, while the large receipts of grain which are constantly pouring in on many other roads centering here, are left entirely to guess work. Consequently in giving the receipts of grain at this point by Railroad and Canal, we only are able to give a portion of the actual amount.

But even with this imperfect method of exhibiting the grain business of Chicago, we are enabled to present results which clearly prove the capacity of the West to honor the drafts which the East may make upon her, to almost any amount. A few much of these drafts will be met, but really the figures of our Canal and Railroad books do not justify any such impression.

The receipts of Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn and Rye by the Galena road, for the twelve business days commencing May 15th and ending May 29th, were as follows: Flour, bbls. 4,186; Wheat, bu. 76,459; Oats, bu. 106,215; Corn, bu. 301,297; Rye, bu. 964.

The receipts by Canal for the same period, of Flour, Corn and Oats were as follows: Flour, bbls. 11,711; Corn, bu. 159,157; Oats 68,870.

Reducing the Flour to grain, and adding the receipts of their several numbers together, we find that the receipts of grain by them two sources alone, for twelve business days, was 744,799 bushels!

The receipts by Galena Railroad and Canal are almost constantly increasing. The Fleet is not easily drained of her resources. Send on your drafts, gentlemen of the East, we can honor them.

Police Court—Justice Milliken and Alton.

Chicago, Monday, May 29.

Lewis Pourbien, selling liquor without a license, fined $25.

Wm. Telverton, obstructing streets, fined $2.

John O'Reiley, permitting nuisance to remain on his premises, fined $10.

Wilder & Woodman, obstructing sidewalk, fined $3.

John McCure, drunk, fined $2.

John Thomas, drunk, fined $2.

Wm. McGraw, being an inmate of a house of ill fame, fined $5.

John Dolton, drunk and disorderly, fined $3.

Thomas Orton, drunk and disorderly, fined $2.00.

James Mclaughlin, drunk and disorderly, fined $5.

John Hennebeery, fighting, fined $2.

William Casey, fighting, fined $2.

Michael Kelley, drunk and abusing his family, fined $5.

A. Fish, drunk, fined $2.

Thomas Bergen, disorderly, fined $3.

Jacob Bagar, depositing filth within city limits fined $25.

Pascal Snyder, fighting, fined $5.

Francois Rienzi, peddling without a license, fined $10.

E. Alden, disobeying order of Harbor Master, fined $25.

H. Elliot, selling liquor without a license, fined $50.00.

Valor Weller, ditto fined $25.

Michael Sawyer, obstructing sidewalk, fined $10.00.

E. S. Fabian, ditto, fined $300.

Michael Galvin, fighting in Bridewell, fined $25.00.

The New High School Building.

The work on this edifice has been commenced, and from the plans and drawings which we have seen, we are inclined to think it will present when finished, a very handsome appearance.—The size of the building is 62 by 80 feet, and three stories high. The material will be rough-dressed white Athens stone, similar to that used in the construction of the new Congregational Church. The whole will be surmounted with a Norman dressings, and the spaces of glass will be diamond shaped.

The grand door of entrance is in the centre of the long side, and on each side of this are smaller entrances. A flight of four steps leads to the grand door, and this opens into a wide hall. On each side of this are two school rooms, each 25 by 55 feet. The second story being similarly divided, gives twelve schoolrooms of this size.

The third story contains a Library and Normal School Room, each 23 by 55 feet, and a Lecture Room 48 feet square. There will be wardrobes in each room, and the whole building will be heated by steam.

The architects are Messrs Van Osdel & Bauman. The contract for the carpenter work has been let to Messrs. Boggs & Son for $10,900. The stone work will be prepared by the Illinois Stone Dressing company, at a cost of $8,300. Messrs. Lawrence & Hinkler do the mason work for $14,400.

Anti-Know Nothing Glorification.

The Democratic Anti-K. N.'s got together yesterday evening on the Lake shore, and had a big time generally, over the Virginia election. Several cannon being fired a number of people soon gathered together, and a few short speeches were made—all of them very dry affairs except Senator Douglas was called upon to speak, commenced an oration, but being received with marked coolness and contempt he soon finished what he had to say. John L. Peyton, Esq., also had some remarks to make. There did not appear to be much fever in the air, although there is little doubt but that there was much

Mr. Howard.

We are no longer at a loss to account for the long continuance of Mrs. HOWARD's popularity in the Southern cities, when the most of her professional life has been spent. Her two nights here have established her reputation as a *comedienne* unrivalled in her line; and after, although from her versatility of talent, that every successive appearance on our boards will win for her more and more admirers and friends. Of a graceful and ladylike figure, an easy, natural, winning address, and exceptionally perfect diction, with a charming voice and correct musical taste, she will be sure to be popular while she stays, and to be regretted when she leaves, and will every night be welcomed by many, troops by friends, as long as she chooses to remain.

A Fight in the Bridewell.

Michael Galvin, a Bridewell convict, was brought up yesterday before Justice Milliken, charged with making a disturbance in the Bridewell and refusing to follow prison rules. It appeared that he was of an insolent, refractory and quarrelsome disposition, and that morning beat, kicked and abused a boy who was in the cell with him. He was fined $25.00, and will have to work it out.

The Fallen Fund.

We dont hear anything more about the fund that was started some time ago for the relief of officers Hunt and Weston, wounded in the recent riots. Who can tell us how much it now amounts to, and how much more ought to be raised.

The many friends of J. L. Douglass Esq, long a citizen of this place, and lately widely known as the agent for Kidder's Gas Regulators will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed Secretary of the Gas Regulator Company at New York. Mr. Douglass will hereafter reside in that city, and left here on yesterday to commence the duties of his new situation. We regret to say to Mr. Douglass from Chicago, but, as they say in obituary notices, "our loss is his gain," and we will not replie. Success to him.

Metropolitan Athenæum.

The Backus Minstrels, at this popular place of entertainment, are fast winning for the r of the public. The troupe, nine in number, are all good performers, and sing with much taste and skill. They will perform every evening. By reference to our amusement column, it will be seen that the bill for this evening is an attractive one.

Saymards' Afternoon.

The National Brass Band, lead by "Lion Berger Oertel, will parade the principal streets today. The first grand performance will be given at 2 o'clock, and tonight at 7, in their Monmouth Marquee on the vacant lot corner of Lake street and Wabash Avenue. The Troupe have established great reputation, and the lovers of Fun may expect a pleasant entertainment.

Mr. CHELMAN, a Young Artist of rare attainments in his profession, has set up his easel in this city. He has located for the present in the rooms of Mr. Holmes, the Gilder, corner of Lake and Wells sts. Mr. C. is from Cincinnati.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The meeting at the City Hall on Monday evening was largely attended. About eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, by Hon Giles F. Fearns, on whose motion W. H. Bassett, Esq. was appointed President; Judge D. V. Bell, L. C. F. Fabes and George Maxwell, Esqs, Vice Presidents; and S. L. Ewing, J. Bross and T. A. Stewart, Secretaries.

Mr. Brown, on taking the Chair said, as this meeting was called for the accomplishment of a moral as well as a political purpose, he would suggest that it be opened with prayer, and call on upon Rev. Mr. Crane, for that purpose, who responded in a feeling prayer for the deliverance of the community from the curse of intemperance.

Mr. Brown then spoke at some length on the importance of the issue involved in the coming contest,—saying that it was more important in its consequences than any that had ever been before the people of Illinois for their decision. All that was to be feared was the apathy of the friends of Prohibition, which might keep them from voting. The opponents were active and vigilant, and to defeat them the friends of the law must give up their business avocations for the time and vote. Mr. B. concluded by introducing Grant Goodrich, Esq., to the audience. Mr. G. spoke at length of the Desolation which the liquor traffic has brought upon mankind everywhere, and how considerations of family affection, of social duty, of morality and religion, requires us to put down that traffic. The friends of the law were not with the plan that the best way to prevent drunkenness was moral suasion, and penal statutes. Talk of appealing to moral considerations to the many thousands of people who are engaged in the liquor traffic! Way, they had really abandoned every ground of defence for their business except that of pecuniary gain! They now urged, as the strongest of their arguments, that the Prohibitory Law would destroy a vast amount of property in distilleries and liquor, just as if dollars and cents were paramount to everything else. Mr. G. said the parties most interested in the maintenance of the liquor traffic were the doctors and lawyers. It was liquor that caused quarrels, broken heads, limbs, and diseases of every description, and that stirred up strife and lawsuits between men. It was bad as much right to complain as the liquor sellers for if the principles of Prohibition were once established many of them would have to leave their occupation and, probably become cultivators of the soil. The lawyers and doctors might with as much show of right, as the liquor sellers, establish an anti-prohibition paper; but if they were to search the city over they probably could not find but one man who would consent to be its editor, and he is pre-engaged. Mr. G. then adverted to the meek sympathy of the liquor manufacturers and sellers for the poor paupers they pretend, is to suffer, because he can no longer have a market for his grain. Why, said Mr. G., there is more lost in a single day, by the idleness which the liquor traffic produces, than all the capital of the liquor sellers, besides seven-eighths of the paupers and criminals, which the people have to support, and three fourths of the taxes which they have to pay, are directly traceable to the vending of intoxicating liquors. He hoped the election day would be dedicated to the injured wife, the beggared mother, and child-en, in order that they might have the protection of this law in their own home.

Mr. Larned was then called out. He said it was not customary for him to leave his professional pursuits to engage in the proceedings of public meetings, but this evening he felt called to be here. The importance of the subject demanded and he obeyed.—He regarded the law which he held in his hand as paramount to every other in its consequences upon the people of this country. Temperance and freedom were essential to the happiness of the people, and no nation ever has or can have any prosperity without them.—Of all the misfortunes which befall mankind, of all the misery and crime which lie outspread before us, the greater part of them result directly from the liquor traffic.—It might be urged by a person that the moderate use of wine or cider would would not hurt him; that it was pleasant to his taste, and agreeable to his appetite; but is there any one who is not ready to give up the simple gratification of an unnecessary indulgence for the purpose of accomplishing so great a reform as that which must result from a prohibition of the liquor traffic.—Mr. Larned then went into an argument to show that the prohibitory law was not intended to say a man should not drink what pleased him, as the liquor sellers say it does. It only says that that man shall not sell that which produces a great evil to others; just as the law does in regard to tainted meats and other unhealthy articles of food. Of the right to entirely prohibit the liquor traffic, it was admitted in the right to license. For if the executors of the law had a right to levy a tax of five dollars, they also had a right to abolish, which would be silent as effectual a prohibition as the law now on the statute book. Mr. Larned then said Mr. L., is another feature of the law that is harped upon. That right is as old as the common law. Search warrants are issued to find stolen goods and detect the thieves, and why? Simply because it is against the law. And will not selling liquors contrary to law be in the same position? From the very first day of the government the right of search and seizure has been recognized by the Federal and State laws. He feared almost daily in regard to goods imported in contravention of the revenue laws, and no one ever thought of doubting its justness. If such a law could be made to search out a mere matter of dollars and cents, how much more sacred it should be when applied to such a great moral question as that of intemperance. But, said Mr. Larned, it is said that this law cannot be carried out. A short time ago he had read a statement that fourteen hundred of the "solid men of Boston" had furnished themselves and marched in solid column by the side of a poor negro, who was about to be compelled to obtain. Under these circumstances we have examined the improvements now being made in the Cataligraph, which we have seen and have noted some particular specimens by which we may better illustrate the principle in question.

The following works comes under the head of *Mental and Moral Sciences*."

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THE GOOD SHADOWS.

Noyes, who founded the fidelity of Clark street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and have lafted in active life large and important transactions in that locality, in Chelsea and the county's Purchasing Goods, and acquired a by Payton, to the Old Post Office Building, on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, where he will continue to do a large business in trade.

Expenses of the Riot.

On Monday night Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Police, presented to the Council a report recommending the payment of certain bills of certain expenses growing out of the recent riots, among which were the following bills: Chicago Light Guard $300; National Guards $500; Irish's Artillery $750; Sherman House $250; The whole sum amounts to $3,593 36.

The report was discussed at great length; and it was finally re-committed to the Committee on Police by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Williams, Ward, Holden, Granger, Howe, Stickney, Keith, McKay, 8.

Noes—Messrs. Seaton, Hough, Allen, Church, Fletcher, Hitthorpe; 6.

HAYDEN'S CIRCUS AND AMPHITHEATRE.—This well known and celebrated troupe of performers will commence their entertainments this afternoon and evening, at the Circus, corner of Wabash Avenue and Lake street. The company is an excellent one and their band is very fine.

Council Proceedings

The Council attempted to meet last night, but were unable to get a quorum.

Bloody Affray—Two Men Stabbed.

Sometime in the night between Monday and yesterday, the police on the North side heard the noise of a "row, a riot, or a scrimpus," and four of them, John Noyes, Freeman, Payne and Conklin, running in the direction of the sounds, found "a free fight" going on in and near a low Drinking saloon, kept by John Donohue, on Clark street, between Michigan and Illinois.—Three men were arrested, caught *flagrante delicto*. One of them, named John Garrety, was found badly stabbed in the back, and was taken to his residence near by, where his wounds were dressed. The other two was taken to the watch house and locked up for the night, one of them named John McEwen, stating that he had been stabbed in the belly. The Police then went back and arrested another man whom they identified as having been engaged in the fight.

Yesterday morning, on bringing the three men out of their cells, it was found that McEwen had been badly stabbed in the pit of the stomach, and that his intestines were protruding through the wound. Medical assistance was procured and he was sent home. The other two persons were partially examined, and committed for further examination.

The two wounded men were lying in a very critical situation at our last accounts. One or both of them are Irish.

When the policemen arrived, they found eight or ten men engaged in the melee. A general *stampede* took place as soon as the police appeared. The parties engaged appeared to be Germans and Irish; and it is alleged that the Germans were the most numerous, and that they alone used knives in the fight. Both the wounded men are Irish, and they say they had nothing but shillalahs and little ones at that.

For the Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW GRADES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
May 29th, 1855.

MESSRS EDITORS OF THE TRIBUNE:—The new system of grades, the ordering of which was the last Act of the retiring Council of 1854, seems to be not quite fairly understood by some of the people. I therefore ask you to allow me, in my judgment of it entirely upon its appearance at one corner, namely, that of Clark and Lake sts, where the difference between the present surface and the proposed grade is certainly very great.

But it should be borne in mind that by careful and repeated levels, the road way at this corner is two feet lower than at the corner of Clark and South Water sts., while for purposes of sewerage and surface drainage, it certainly should be higher. The new grade raises Clark and Water only one foot, and then makes Ogden's corner only three inches higher than that. This certainly does not appear monstrous. Any old citizen will confirm the statement that Ogden's corner was formerly a slough, and much lower than the ground on either side, and it is so still.

You ask if the new grades are arranged with the contemplated sewerage of the city; and suggest that the adoption of any plan of grades should be deferred for action of the Sewerage Boards. In reply let me say that any further delay in fixing the grades was simply impossible or at least would have involved a much greater probable damage to property than that which is likely to be risked by the present plan. There are now building and to be built in the business part of the city, from fifty to one hundred permanent structures of brick or stone, for which it was absolutely necessary that a grade should be fixed at once, without delay. So important a matter could not be deferred for the uncertain action of a board which, when this was proposed, had not been thought of.

But members of the Sewerage Board, who have recently been liberally consulted, say that this scheme of raising the planof the city, whether advisable in other respects or not, can hardly do else than facilitate the drainage of the surface waters, and will do much toward affording dry cellars by giving room for them above the impermeable clay which underlies our city, at the depth of from four to six feet.

The new grades then will hardly interfere with any plan of sewerage likely to be adopted. It gives to the whole surface of the Original Town a double inclination, Northward to the main river and Westward to the South Branch, precisely as the present surface inclines, but somewhat higher. This raising will, if properly managed, be neither troublesome nor very expensive, if compared with the advantages which will accrue from the greater dryness of the soil which is sure to follow it.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL S. GARDELY.

For Green Bay.

The staunch steamer Cleveland, Capt. Green, is advertised to leave this port this Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock for Green Bay, touching at all intermediate ports. This offers superior advantages for passengers going to the northern lumber ports, as well also as to shippers of freight for the Cleveland is well known on Lake Michigan as a boat possessing first class accommodations for travellers, and a great capacity for carrying. Her commander is a man of twenty years experience on the Lakes, and one who never yet had a vessel crippled while in his charge. The prudence and care which he exercises over every thing confided to him is the secret of his great success as a lucky navigator.

For the Chicago Tribune.

LIBRARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A large addition of new and valuable books has recently been made to this Library, and Dr. Baagher, the present Librarian, is now engaged in compiling a new Catalogue.

Among the Library's incommodial just in proportion as the information which it contains is of practical benefit to the public, a neat and practical mode of making its contents known, is of the utmost importance. The writer of this article has, in many cases, found it almost impossible, from any key to be found in the old Catalogue, to arrive at the general information which he desired to obtain. Under these circumstances we have examined the improvements now being made in the Cataligraph, with much interest and have noted some particular specimens by which we may better illustrate the principle in question.

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DRIED CHERRIES just received at 22 N. R. R.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago Daily Tribune Office,
Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

STATE OF TRADE.

There is much more animation in the business streets at this time than one week ago. The Democratic victory in Virginia and the Gardner outbreak have helped all producers, and our dealers are doing an immense business. Never a crowding the grocery increased number of establishments in all parts of the city, and never were such extensive purchases made as during the past week, and there appears to be no prospect of any diminution in the amount of business. The country is filling a demand for all this time. The comfort and enjoyment of life depends upon a due supply of food, and the Railroads that make it their business to furnish this supply are amply rewarded for their enterprise. The immense amount of trade was carried on during the week is a conclusive proof that the people are fully employed, and are receiving a fair remuneration for their labor. Business men are in the best spirits, and the Railroad men are happy. The Galena and Chicago Railroad, the Northern Indiana and the Michigan Central have been crowded to their utmost capacity to carry grain and provisions. We are also informed that the Rock Island and Fox and the Canal to large quantities, and all seem overburdened with shipments to the East. Chicago and Lake are the city of all strangers from every quarter, and there is the usual crowds in all streets, from the water edge. The city may be said to be in a state of prosperity. The commercial statistics for the week are as follows:

The Chicago Board of Trade was opened on Saturday morning, and a large number of merchants assembled to the number of over 100. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Dole, and Mr. Hale was appointed Secretary. Mr. Fisher then made a few remarks in relation to the objects of the meeting, and stated that the Board was now ready to receive members. He then moved that the Secretary be instructed to receive the names of those who desired to become members, and that the Secretary be instructed to receive the initiation fee of $5 from each member. The motion was carried, and the Secretary then proceeded to receive the names of members. The following gentlemen were then elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Ogden.
Vice Presidents—Wm. Jones, Jr., and Wm. Hale.
Secretary—Wm. Fisher.
Treasurer—Wm. Bross.
Executive Committee—Messrs. Dole, Hale, Fisher, Bross, Ogden, Jones, Jr., and Wm. Hale.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago Daily Tribune Office,
Wednesday, May 30, 1855.

HORSES are, as usual in this season of the year, somewhat dull, and prices are low. We quote a fair supply of good horses at $125@150; inferior at $75@100; fancy at $150@175.

CATTLE are also low and dull. Those being plenty of good cattle on the market, and but few buyers. Sales were well conducted at Brighton & Close & Co. for shipping, at $5 @5 50 per 100 lbs. Sales were also made at Brighton & Co. for beef from Clark county, Illinois, owned by I. H. Turner, and of the same price. The remaining 150 head are still on hand.

SHEEP—Are dull and low. Sales were made at $4@4 50 per head.

HOGS—Are plenty, and are down somewhat through the week. At Brighton yards there are 300 head, waiting for sale. Sales were made at Brighton & Co. at $4 50@5 per 100 lbs. Sales were also made at Brighton & Co. at $4 50@5 per 100 lbs. Sales were also made at Brighton & Co. at $4 50@5 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 29.

Flour—Market rather more active, and prices have advanced 12½@25c per bbl. The sales are 10,000 bbls at $9 75@10 for common to good State; $10@10 25 for common to good Ohio; $9 75@10 for common to good Western mixed; $10@10 25 for common to good Western red; $10 25@10 50 for fancy and extra Western; $10 50@11 for common to good extra Ohio; $10 50@11 for fancy and extra Ohio; $9 75@10 for common to good extra Genesee; $10 50@11 for fancy and extra Genesee; $10 50@11 for fancy and extra Genesee; $10 50@11 for fancy and extra Genesee; $10 50@11 for fancy and extra Genesee.

Wheat—Market quiet and prices unchanged. The sales are 10,000 bus at $2 30@2 32 for white Genesee; $2 28@2 30 for white Western; $2 26@2 28 for red Western; $2 24@2 26 for red Southern.

Corn—Market quiet and prices unchanged. The sales are 10,000 bus at 90@91c for mixed Western; 92@93c for white Southern.

Oats—Market quiet and prices unchanged. The sales are 10,000 bus at 50@51c for Canada; 52@53c for State; 53@54c for Western.

Provisions—Market quiet and prices unchanged. The sales are 100 bbls at $14 50@15 for mess Pork; 100 bbls at $11 50@12 for prime; 100 bbls at $15@15 50 for prime mess; 100 bbls at $16@16 50 for extra mess; 100 bbls at $17@17 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $18@18 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $19@19 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $20@20 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $21@21 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $22@22 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $23@23 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $24@24 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $25@25 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $26@26 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $27@27 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $28@28 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $29@29 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $30@30 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $31@31 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $32@32 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $33@33 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $34@34 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $35@35 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $36@36 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $37@37 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $38@38 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $39@39 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $40@40 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $41@41 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $42@42 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $43@43 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $44@44 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $45@45 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $46@46 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $47@47 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $48@48 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $49@49 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $50@50 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $51@51 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $52@52 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $53@53 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $54@54 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $55@55 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $56@56 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $57@57 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $58@58 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $59@59 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $60@60 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $61@61 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $62@62 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $63@63 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $64@64 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $65@65 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $66@66 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $67@67 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $68@68 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $69@69 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $70@70 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $71@71 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $72@72 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $73@73 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $74@74 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $75@75 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $76@76 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $77@77 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $78@78 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $79@79 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $80@80 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $81@81 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $82@82 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $83@83 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $84@84 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $85@85 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $86@86 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $87@87 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $88@88 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $89@89 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $90@90 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $91@91 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $92@92 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $93@93 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $94@94 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $95@95 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $96@96 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $97@97 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $98@98 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $99@99 50 for extra prime mess; 100 bbls at $100@100 50 for extra prime mess.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
BY THE
UNION LINE,
COMPOSED OF THE
HOUSE, HOUSE, AND O'REILLY LINES
Office 25 Clark st., ground floor.

From Virginia.

Baltimore, May 29.

The returns from 119 counties in Virginia have been received and give Wise 10,781 majority. Thirty-two counties yet to hear from which gave Pierce 39 majority.

LATER FROM VIRGINIA.

The 11th congressional district (Kidwell's) returns in doubt. The democratic loose and gains in the Legislature are about equal.

New York, May 29.

The expedition in search of Dr. Kane is now ready for sea. The vessels have been hauled out of the navy yard, and will depart on Tuesday next. They will take out with them a wrecke who is familiar with the localities upon it as a substitute for the missing surgeon. It is expected by Mr. Grinnell as the request of Lady Franklin, and will be erected on Beechy Island by the side of that, commemorating the fate of that gallant Lieut. Belcht.

The democrats of this city are to have a grand demonstration on Thursday evening, expressive of their joy at their victory in Virginia. One hundreds guns are to be fired in the park and the governor of Mr. Wise and the Tammany Hall is confidently looked for.

It is said that three vessels of war in this port are under instructions to prevent the departure of the steamship United States with the Kinney expedition.

Rochester, May 29.

While 100 guns were being fired in honor of Mr. Wise's election, a premature discharge dangerously, if not fatally injured a man named Huttleinson. Both of his arms were broken and his head and face dreadfully mangled.

St. Louis, May 29.

A man calling himself Parkes, presented a draft for $1,000 at the sub-Treasury yesterday, which proved to have been stolen. He was taken into custody.

New York, May 29.

It is now given out that the 10th of June is fixed for the departure of the Kinney expedition. In the meantime it is stated that the U. S. Steamers Vixen, Corwen and city of Boston, and a Revenue cutter have been stationed in the vicinity of the dock of the Steamer United States prepared at any moment, should she attempt to depart.

Trenton, N. J., May 29.

The Democrats to-day fired 100 guns in honor of Wise's election.

Boston, May 29.

The police court was densely crowded this A. M. to witness the trial of P. Stevens, Leach Sims, Harvey D. Parker and other leading Democrats, whose cases were postponed from last week. Hon. Samuel D. Parker, H. H. Dana, and other eminent counsel appeared for the defence, but the court rather unexpectedly ordered the defendants to recognize on the grounds that the complaint was void from indefiniteness. The complaint charges the "selling of intoxicating or spirituous liquors, for which should be substituted "and spirituous liquors." Justice Russel quoted the decisions of the supreme court in a similar case. The result causes much excitement.

Boston, May 29.

The Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Anniversary to-day. By the Treasurer's report, the receipts of the society for the past year were $15,406 97, of disbursements $16,715 98.

THOS. BOWN & CO.,
GILDERS
AND LOOKING GLASS ESTABLISHMENT,
138 LAKE STREET, 2nd floor
Mirrors, Engravings and Picture Frames,
of every description, the Finest assortment of
PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.—Colors
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, ETC.
LAKE STREET

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.—Colors
SODA ASHTAINS.
BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS
THREE% STEAM DOLLINGS, assorted sizes
BUFFALO PURE WHITE LEAD, in
BUFFALO LINSEED OIL, warranted
SUGARS.

JOHN WEST'S
CARPET AND GENERAL
FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
197 Lake St. 197
CARPETS.
J. WEST, 197 LAKE STREET.
CURTAINS.
J. WEST, 197 LAKE STREET.
FURNITURE.
J. WEST, 197 LAKE STREET.
HOOP! HOOP!!
50 BALES Prime Rice, in store and for sale by
PURE FRENCH WINES & BRANDIES,

LEATHER.

Hemlock, heavy Oaktan, 24@26c; light do, 24@26c; Hemlock, slaughter, best, do, 24@26c; do, do, 24@26c; Upper Leather, Oak, 24@26c; Hemlock, 24@26c; Calf Skins, French, 90c@$1 00; Buff Calf, 80@90c; do, common, 60@70c; Kip, do, 60@70c; Sheep Skins, 50@60c; Lining, 20@25c; Harness, 24@26c; Skirting, 24@26c; Bridle, 24@26c; Saddle, 24@26c; Hemlock, 24@26c; Upper Leather, 24@26c; Calf Skins, 90c@$1 00; Buff Calf, 80@90c; do, common, 60@70c; Kip, do, 60@70c; Sheep Skins, 50@60

CLOTHING.

SPRING TRADE.

Hunt, Wiggins & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SOUTH WATER STREET.....320

Q'ARTER to order at the Shortest Notice.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF DEARBORN.

C. M. AIKEN

HAS now to close out the best stock of

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING

ever offered in this city, consisting in part, of

Black, Brown and Blue Dress Coats,
Black, Brown and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Vests,
Black Cloth Frock and Sack Coats,
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests,
Linen Coats, Pants and Vests,
Gambroon Coats, Pants and Vests,
Alpaca Coats, Pants and Vests,
Linen Sack Coats, Pants and Vests,
Gambroon Sack Coats, Pants and Vests,
Alpaca Sack Coats, Pants and Vests,
Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, &c.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his valuable property in the North West part of the city of Kenosha, consisting of a large and well arranged DWELLING HOUSE, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, &c. Also, a large lot on the corner of Main and Prairie streets, suitable for the erection of a store or dwelling house. Also, a lot on the corner of Main and Centre